MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 SEPTEMBER 1986

Israel

Peres-Mubarak Summit Off — Jerusalem radio announced that the planned summit meeting between Prime Minister Shim'on Peres and Egyptian President Husni Mubarak will not take place because Egyptian officials gave the Israeli delegation "unsatisfactory" replies on the Tabah border demarcation dispute during their talks in Cairo 9 September. The session was halted after the Israeli team informed the Egyptians that it was pointless to continue the talks, the radio said, adding that preparations for the summit will also stop. No progress was made in the talks the previous day, the radio disclosed earlier, and the Israelis told the Egyptians that the summit would not take place if Egypt failed to accept Israel's position on the disputed border stone. The radio noted Israel's view that the difficulties in the negotiations stem from an Egyptian attempt to make last-minute gains.

Shamir on Peace Process — In remarks broadcast by Jerusalem television, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said the national unity government must clearly and definitely reject peace plans that seek Israel's withdrawal to the old "Green Line" border. "Everything that has been suggested in the framework of what is termed the peace process is nothing but a complete and utter relinquishing of Judaea, Samaria, the Gaza Strip, and Jerusalem," Shamir maintained, adding that this would not be peace but "loss and disintegration."

Naval Interception — The IDF spokesman revealed that the Israeli Navy confiscated arms intended for Fatah's organization in Lebanon from a ship intercepted 30 August, IDF radio reported.

Iran-Iraq War

An Iraqi military communique broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio announced that Iraqi warplanes raided Tabriz 9 September, setting the "very important" Tabriz refinery on fire and destroying a power station that supplies the area. Iraqi planes also dealt "devastating blows" to Iranian military camps in the north, the communique added. The raids followed Iraq's warning, contained in an earlier communique carried by the radio, that Iran should expect "severe retaliation" for an 8 September artillery bombardment of Basra in which 17 Iraqi civilians were killed and 42 were injured.

IRNA acknowledged the raid on Tabriz, stating that Iraqi aircraft bombed an industrial unit and an adjacent housing complex, killing a civilian and inflicting damage. Fifteen Iranian civilians were also killed by an Iraqi air attack on a township in the Sar Dasht area, the agency said. Another IRNA report accused Iraq of shelling targets in Bakhtaran with chemical weapons 8 September, adding that the bombardment caused at least 125 casualties.

As for the situation in the Gulf, an Iraqi military spokesman cited by Radio Monte Carlo indicated Iraq's intention to strike at Larak, an island in the Strait of Hormuz where Iran recently opened new oil loading facilities. The spokesman stressed that all Iranian islands, ports, and coasts in the Gulf are "prohibited areas." The maritime exclusion zone previously announced by Iraq only applied to the northern part of the Gulf.

Lebanon

A U.S. citizen, the director of the International College, was kidnapped in West Beirut 9 September, the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon reported.

A hitherto unknown group in Beirut claimed responsibility for the 8 September bomb explosion at the Paris City Hall, Paris radio disclosed, noting that the group called itself "the fighters for law and liberty."

Tunisia

President Habib Bourguiba decided to expel former Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali from the Destour Socialist Party following Mzali's secret and unauthorized departure from the country 3 September, Prime Minister Rachid Sfar disclosed in a statement reported by Tunis radio. Mzali was not under house arrest or under police surveillance, the radio added, but the security authorities have arrested a number of persons who helped him cross into Algeria. Mzali's wife told KUNA that three of her children have been arrested in connection with Mzali's departure.

Libya

Tripoli radio announced Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's arrival in Khartoum 9 September. The Libyan leader had earlier held further talks with Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni in Kampala, according to Kampala radio. He also met with leaders of the Ugandan Muslim community, according to Voice of Greater Arab Homeland radio, which noted that Al-Qadhdhafi urged Ugandan Muslims to support the "people's regime" established by Museveni, while sharply criticizing Christian church activity as an attempt to promote colonialism.

Pakistan

The Sind chief minister announced the release of all political detainees arrested under public order regulations last month, Karachi radio reported, citing the minister's statement that this "magnanimous gesture" should not be misunderstood as the government is prepared to deal firmly with any future interference with the law. The decision was taken because the law and order situation is coming back to normal and "agitational politics" have decreased, he said. The report did not name any of the released detainees, who included Benazir Bhutto, leader of the Pakistan People's Party. Bhutto told newsmen after her release that the opposition needs to revise its strategy to cope with the current situation, KYODO noted.

FBIS **DAILY REPORT**

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'Deceived Compatriots' Transfer Allegiance

LD061730 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] As a result of victorious operations recently carried out to clear the villages and hamlets of Herat Province of the existence of the counterrevolutionaries, crushing blows were inflicted on the enemy. A number of our deceived compatriots, who had been standing in the ranks of the counterrevolutionaries for some time, realizing the futility of resisting the DRA Armed Forces, are contacting the country's security forces and laying down their arms in groups.

A BIA report states that 300 inhabitants of (Abgarmak) village, Karokh District, Herat Province, including 60 armed men led by Zahir, came over on the side of our revolutionary goverr ent.

A number of these deceived compatriots were being organized in the revolution defense group of (Abgarmak) village, and to remedy their past deeds, they have pledged to fight to the end for the defense of the gains of the glorious April Revolution.

According to another report by a BIA correspondent from Herat City, a 45-man group, led by Abdorrauf, former member of Jamiyat-e Eslami band, contacted the Herat Province security authorities and laid down their unclean weapons 2 days ago.

The ringleader of this group, who had been engaged in anti-government activities in the surroundings of (Torkan-e Sofla) village, (Engil) District, on behalf of the others, he regretted his past deeds in the session of elders, clergy, and other inhabitants that was held in the communal village mosque before the toilers of (Torkan-e Sofla) village, he pledged to fight with devotion for the restoration of nationwide peace, the crushing of the counter-revolutionaries, and implementation of the PDPA's progressive programs, and not spare any effort in this respect.

'Brave' Tribal Attacks on Pakistani Bases Reported

LD070636 Kabul BAKHTAR in English
0457 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Kabul, September 6, BAKHTAR — The armed attacks of the brave tribal people against the military institutions of Pakistan and Afghan fugitives manifest the wrath and indignation of Pashtun tribals against the anti-human actions of the Pakistani regime and Afghan counter-revolutionaries stationed in Peshawar.

Reports reaching here say that as a result of firing of rockets on Sompee Camp in Tahsil Sada of Peshawar, one heavy duty vehicle belonging to afghan counter-revolutionaries was destroyed and the camp was severely damaged. In a similar attack carried out on a security post of Pakistan at Ali Zahi Bridge, one of the guards of the security post was killed and the bridge was destroyed.

The military posts of Samir and Sultan in Para Chinar were also destroyed by a rocket fire of tribal youths. Reports add that a number of residential houses of the tribal people in Para Chinar were destroyed as a result of rockets fired by Afghan counter-revolutionaries. The rockets were fired at the behest of the military regime in retaliation of the attacks of the tribal youths.

5 'Criminals' Captured in Paghman District

LD071601 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] A BIA correspondent reports that during successful operations carried out by the country's heroic Armed Forces in the surroundings of Paghman District to clean up the area of the existence of counterrevolutionaries, a number of these criminals were crushed, and five of them were captured.

A rocket launcher, 40 assorted mines, 18 mortar shells, a large number of hand grenades, and thousands of shells of heavy and light weapons were siezed by Armed Forces during the operations.

Herat Province Pacified; 500 Families Return

LD071913 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari
1530 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] After cleansing the environs of Herat Province of counter-revolutionary elements, the local people who had left their homes because of the counterrevolution's brutalities and had gone to foreign countries are continuing to return to the bosom of the motherland.

A BIA correspondent reports that, realizing the righteousness of the April Revolution and the (?crushing blows) dealt by our heroic Armed Forces to the enemies of the homeland, people, and revolution in Herat Province, some 500 families recently returned to their homes [words indistinct] and resumed their peaceful lives.

On behalf of the others one returnee told the BIA correspondent that they had left their homes and hearths because of the counterrevolution's brutalities and had gone to foreign countries. Now that the counterrevolutionary bands have been eliminated as a result of the sacrifices of the country's Armed Forces and ground for a peaceful life has been prepared for us, we promise to struggle against the counterrevolution to the end of our lives, and we will defend every inch of the homeland's sacred territory.

Karmal Meets Awami Party Official

LD062257 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto
1530 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Comrade Babrak Karmal, member of the Politburo of the PDPA Central Committee and president of the DRA Revolutionary Council met this afternoon Abdul Wali Khan, president of the Awami National Party at the Revolutionary Council headquarters. During the meeting, talks were held on subjects of mutual interest in a friendly and sincere climate.

Abdul Rashid Waziri, in charge of the Department of Nationalities, Tribes, and Border Affairs of the PDPA Central Committee and Ajmal Khatak, struggler poet of Pashtun, were present.

Minister Notes 'Lapse' at Karachi Airport

BK080448 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] Our Bombay correspondent reports that the arrival lounge of the Sahar airport presented a touching scene when the relief plane [from Karachi] landed last evening. There were 98 on board the plane including 25 injured and bodies of 6 killed in the incident. The two central ministers — Mr K.C. Pant and Mr Jagdish Tytler — nine medical personnel and some Pan American officials also traveled by the same plane. The Maharashtra governor, Dr S.D. Sharma, and the chief minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, and others received the passengers who had undergone an ordeal of about 20 hours. They placed wreaths at the coffins of the six victims. [passage omitted]

Speaking to newsmen at Sahar airport, Mr Pant said 29 injured Indian passengers stayed back in Karachi on account of poor health. He said some of them were still in a serious condition. Giving reasons for the delayed departure of the relief plane from Karachi, the minister said several passengers had lost their passports and other travel documents. The Pan Am Airlines and the Pakistan authorities had also recovered some of the passports and returned to the passengers concerned. Mr Pant said soon after the shootout, several passengers lost consciousness and regained it much later. This has also contributed to the delay in the departure of the relief plane. The minister said that after talking to the passengers they gathered the impression that there was security lapse at Karachi airport.

Nicaraguan President Conducts 3-Day Visit

BK080903 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The visiting Nicaraguan president, Mr Daniel Ortega, has arrived in Bangalore on a day's visit to the city. He was received at the airport among others by the Karanataka governor, Mr A.M. Banarjee, and the chief minister, Mr Ram Krishna Hedge. Mr Ortega will be visiting the public sector undertakings Hindustan Machine Tools, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited, and Hindustan Aeronautics Limited during his stay.

Arrives in Bombay

BK081606 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] India and Nicaragua will sign a cultural agreement during the visit of President Daniel Ortega who is arriving in New Delhi tomorrow on a 3-day visit to the capital. President Ortega will call on President Giani Zail Singh and have talks with the prime minister. His talks will cover the possibility of India extending cooperation with Nicaragua in agriculture and industry.

Mr Ortega was given a warm welcome on his arrival in Bombay this afternoon from Bangalore. He was received at the airport by the Maharashtra governor, Dr S.D. Sharma; the chief minister, Mr S.B. Chavan, and others.

Arrives in Delhi 9 September

BK090920 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Nicaraguan president, Mr Daniel Ortega, was given a warm welcome when he arrived in New Delhi today on a 3-day official visit to the capital. He was received at the airport by the president, Giani Zail Singh; the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; his cabinet colleagues; diplomats; and top civil and military officials. Twenty-one guns boomed in salute when he alighted from the special IAF [Indian Air Force] aircraft. Mr Ortega inspected an interservices guard of honor.

Welcoming Mr Ortega, the president, Giani Zail Singh, said that his visit and the discussions with Indian leaders will further strengthen the bonds of friendship existing between India and Nicaragua. He said, though both the countries are geographically distant, they are linked by the warmth of friendship. Both are dedicated to fulfillment of the principles of the Nonaligned Movement and have worked steadfastly toward this end. Giani Zail Singh said that India has been observing the recent developments in Central America with deep concern.

The Nicaraguan president, Mr Oretega, said that Nicaragua wants peace and security. He said his country has been following in the footsteps of India, not only in maintaining peace but also in achieving economic self-sufficiency. Mr Ortega paid rich tribute to Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, and Mrs Indira Gandhi.

During his stay in the capital, President Ortega will call on Giani Zail Singh and have talks with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. Both India and Nicaragua will also sign a cultural agreement.

Police, Muslims Battle in Srinagar 4 Sep

BK041647 Hong Kong AFP in English 1635 GMT 4 Sep 86

[Excerpts] New Delhi, Sept 4 (AFP) — Police fired teargas and baton-charged Moslems who went on the rampage in the northern Indian city of Srinagar Thursday [4 Sep] in protest against the rumored death in police custody of a fundamentalist leader, Indian news agencies reported here. Five people, including two policemen, were reported injured in the violence, the *Press Trust of India* (PTI) said.

Moslem groups fought running street battles with the police, stoned passing vehicles and forced shopkeepers to down their shutters after the rumor that Syed Ali Shah Geelani had died in police custody spread across the city, PTI said.

The *United News of India* (UNI) said an official spokesman had denied that Syed Geelani, a leader of the fundamentalist Jamiyat-e Eslami, had died.

"The rumor is baseless, unfounded and has been spread by vested interests to create trouble," said the spokesman in Srinagar, the summer capital of Jammu and Kashmir State.

Situation in Curfew Areas Under Control

BK081259 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1230 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The situation in parts of old city of Delhi where indefinite curfew was clamped last evening is under control. According to the police no incident of violence has been reported from the areas after the curfew was imposed. Heavy police patrolling continues in the affected areas. Sixteen persons have been arrested so far. Prohibitory orders have been clamped throughout the capital as a precautionary measure.

The home minister, Mr Buta Singh, and the minister of state for home, Mr Ghulam Nabi Azad, today visited the affected areas. They were accompanied by the lieutenent governor, Mr H.L. Kapoor, and the police commissioner, Mr Ved Marwah. During his visit, Mr Buta Singh urged the people to maintian peace and communal harmony in the best spirit of our composite culture. He assured the people that the Delhi administration is taking all necessary steps to restore normalcy.

Punjab Police Arrest 'Dreaded Terorist'

BK090315 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] The Chandigarh police have arested a dreaded terrorist Baljit Singh alias Pappu of Gurdaspur District who was directly involved in the killings of bus passengers near Muktsar. He wasone of the two desperadoes arrested yesterday while fleeing after attacking the inmates of a house and depriving them of some valuables.

According to the director general of police, Mr Riberiro, with Baljit Singh's arrest, two of the four Muktsar killers have been arrested. He carried an award of 50,000 rupees. Mr Ribeiro told our correspondent that the award will be distributed among the two Chandigarh police constables and a civilian who caught him.

'Alleged Spy' Arrested Near Defense Installation

BK090853 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Delhi police have arrested an alleged Pakistani spy who was found moving about suspiciously near a sensistive defense installation in the Delhi cantonment area. Identified as Salim Masi Gill, the alleged spy has been charged under the official secrets act and remanded to police custoday by a magistrate. Said to have been recruited by the Pakistani military intelligence, Gill arrived in Delhi last Friday on a tourist visa.

Prime Minister Issues Statement on Hijacking

MB061822 Harare Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] In a press statement released in Harare today, Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo of Pakistan condemned terrorism and the use of violence against innocent people, referring to yesterday's hijack drama which ended with 16 people dead at Karachi airport when Pakistani commandos stormed the hijacked plane to save about 400 hostages. He said Pakistani authorities did their best to persuade the hijackers to see the reason and futility of their criminal actions. However, Mr Junejo said when the gunmen started shooting indiscriminately in the plane, his government was left with no alternative and took immediate action to save innocent lives.

Official on Indian Concern Over Hijack Incident

BK090319 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zain Noorani has said that Indian Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi's remarks in Harare on a [Pan Am] aircraft hijacking attempt at the Karachi airport can only be understood to have been made on the basis of misunderstanding. In a statement in Karachi, he said that India's concern regarding the incident is natural as the majority of the passengers of the aircraft comprised either Indian nationals or other nationals of Indian origin. He said that Pakistan has extended full cooperation to the Indian Government in this incident. We kept them constantly informed of the progress made in the negotiations with hijackers and of the situation and developments. After this tragedy, the government of Pakistan had agreed to the request of Indians on humanitarian grounds to allow an Indian plane to come to Pakistan to take back the Indian passengers. Pakistan has been the victim of terrorism and has proved by words and action its determination to deal with it.

Junejo on Steps To Improve Law and Order Situation

BK051216 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has said the government is fully determined to uphold the supremacy of law at all costs and nobody will be allowed to take it into his hands.

Addressing an open kachehri [court] in Sukkur today, he said the government has given all freedom and liberties to the people irrespective of their political affiliations. It has no intention to impose restrictions on political activities, but a free hand could not be given to destroy the law and order and resort to violence and disruption.

The prime minister said it is the duty of the government to create such environment in which every citizen of the country could live in peace and security. It is taking such steps which will shortly bring definite improvement in the law and order situation.

He stressed the need for forging closer coordination between the people's elected representatives and the government in creating peaceful conditions and curbing subversive activities. Hoped that with this coordination the situation would become satisfactory.

The prime minister said that maintenance of law and order is not the duty of the government alone. The people also have same responsibility and they should come forward and identify the elements who are trying to disturb peaceful conditions. He said the people in general and the elected representatives in particular should come forward and pinpoint the culprits. He directed the federal and provincial ministers as well as the elected representatives of the people to visit the various areas and give their suggestions to the government.

Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo said that with the lifting of martial law and emergency and restoration of democracy, some people have created conditions which are worrying the minds of the people. He said his government was fully awarare of the difficulties being faced by the people because of these conditions and it would take appropriate steps to improve the situation.

Says Elections Schedule Maintained

BK071035 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1005 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] The prime minister, Mr Mohammad Khan Junejo, has reiterated that elections will be held at the scheduled time. Addressing public meetings at Matiari on his way from Bhit Shah to Hyderabad this morning he said that there was no justification for the demand of mid term elections and those voicing such a demand are not interested in democracy; they are interested only in a foreign power. He said that the present elected government is sincerely working for the strengthening of democratic institutions in the country and has done much since it has come to power. The prime minister said that unprecedented political freedom has been given but no one will be allowed to take undue advantage by this freedom. He said that the problems of law and order and unemployment are attracting full attention of the government and efforts are being made to overcome these problems. The prime minister asked the people to cooperate with the government in its efforts to eliminate lawlessness.

The Sind chief minister, Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, speaking on the occasion, said that the government is committed to the cause of democracy and the designs of those working against it will be checked.

Earlier, a member of the national assembly, Syed Sahabuddin Shah, presenting the address of welcome, assured the prime minister the full support of the people of the area in strengthening the democratic institutions.

Political Detainees Released in Sind

BK081727 Karachi Domestic Service in English 1710 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] The Sind chief minister, Syed Ghaus Ali Shah, has said he has decided to release all political detainees who were detained

during last month under the maintenance of public order in Sind. In a statement issued in Karachi tonight, he said this magnanimous gesture of the government should not be misunderstood as the government is prepared to deal firmly with any future interference with the law.

Syed Ghaus Ali Shah said the decision has been taken as the law and order situation is coming back to normal and agitational politics has considerably decreased.

It may be recalled that consequent to the passing of these orders the events which followed fully justified this action. The government was able to neutralize the agitation by the disgruntled elements in spite of damage to public and private property. Had the government not acted in time to arrest leaders and masterminds of these disturbances, the damage of life and property would have been much more.

The government reiterates its resolve to establish democracy in the country to squash all attempts to take liberty with the law of the land.

Bhutto To Continue Challenge to Government
BK090107 London BBC World Service in English 0015 GMT 9 Sep 86

[From the "Radio Newsreel" program]

[Text] Only hours after her release from prison the Pakistan opposition leader, Miss Benazir Bhutto, made clear her determination to continue her challenge to the Pakistan Government. She accused the authorities of responding to peaceful political pressure with brutal and senseless repression but said the opposition would continue to exercise their constitutional rights. (Jojani) reports from Karachi:

[Begin recording] [Jojani] Benazir Bhutto was released after spending 3 and 1/2 weeks in the Landi juvenile jail outside Karachi. She was put under preventive detention on Pakistan's Independence Day after addressing a public meeting which had been banned by the authorities. More than 25 people died in the ensuing disturbances. Talking to the press at her Karachi home, Miss Bhutto claimed that the government had only released her with extreme reluctance just 12 hours before she was due to appear in court to challenge her detention. However, Miss Bhutto is not the only one to be released. A general amnesty has been declared for political detainees in the provinces of Sind, Punjab,and the north-west frontier. Half a dozen top opposition leaders and hundreds of opposition activists had been arrested since the government crackdown began on August the 13th. Looking tired but determined Miss Bhutto accused the government of behaving like a bunch of terrorists.

[Bhutto] We found that instead of responding politically to peaceful political pressure, they responded with force, with repression, with brute and senseless repression.

[Jojani] She said that the opposition would continue to exercise their constitutional rights and hold peaceful public meetings. Admitting that a strategy would have to be found which preclude further bloodshed, she predicted nevertheless that a cycle of resistance and repression would continue until a genuine political settlement could be found. [end recording]

Bhutto on New Strategy; Junejo Motorcade Beseiged
OW090833 Tokyo KYODO in English 0825 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Islamabad, Sept. 9 KYODO — Opposition leader Benazir Bhutto has said that the combined 10-party opposition camp will review its strategy to force the government to hold early elections.

She told newsmen after her release from Karachi prison late Monday night that the opposition may have to revise its strategy to cope with the current situation.

Bhutto and opposition parties Movement for Restoration of Democracy (MRD), had initially set September 30 as the deadline for the government's announcement of an election schedule.

Reports from the interior of Sind said Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's motorcade was beseiged by supporters of Benazir Bhutto at Kazi Ahmad, a small town near Nanwabshah about 250 kilometers east of Karachi.

Although the prime minister's car was not detained, some ministers were stopped by the angry demonstrators, the reports said. One of the ministers was reportedly forced to shout "long live Bhutto," after the demonstrators removed the flag from his car.

Rafsanjani on Iraqi Weakness, Karachi Hijacking

LD081921 Tehran IRNA in English 1854 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text]Tehran, Sept. 8, IRNA — Majlis Speaker Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said here Monday that the tide of war in the favour of the Islamic Republic has made the Iraqi regime bitterly regret its error of initiating the conflict six years ago.

Addressing officials in charge of the War Week, including Kamal Gharazi, head of the War Information Headquarters, Rafsanjani said that the Iraqi regime has squandered both human and material resources and is facing a critical situation with huge foreign debts.

The speaker noted that the Iraqi Ba'thist regime has virtually no answer as to why it imposed this self-destructive war on the Islamic Republic.

He continued that the world is well aware of Iraq's claim that Iran had designs on Iraqi territory as pure fabrication. Even those who are marginally acquainted with the Islamic Revolution know that Iran was quite unable to initiate a war at that time, he added.

The Iraqi regime had planned its aggression well in advance and under the pretext of fighting the Zionist entity, it was massing troops on Iranian borders to take advantage of the post-revolution situation in Iran, he remarked.

Rafsanjani reiterated Iran's argument to continue its defensive war and said that an imposed peace will weaken both Muslims and the progressive states in the face of reactionaries.

He said "We should not allow war-mongers to eliminate Islam, Islamic Revolution, and progressive countries fighting the regime occupying Palestine."

If Iran accepts such an imposed peace, it would have to tolerate humiliation of defeat, its entering into an arms race, and a deep spite between Arabs and Persians and between Sunnis and Shias, Rafsanjani said.

He added that the Iranian nation's firm determination has actually forced big powers to kneel down and feel themselves vulnerable before the Islamic Revolution.

On the take-over of an American airliner in Karachi as well as the raid on a synagogue in Istanbul, the Majlis speaker said that such incidents are results of crimes committed by Americans and Zionists.

It was a weakness of the big powers to blame such incidents on the pro-Islamic Republic groups in an effort to condemn Iran for sponsoring terrorism, although others claimed responsibility for these attacks just three days after the incidents.

On the role of the Iraqi-imposed war in the morale of Iranian people, Rafsanjani said that after the passage of six years from the imposed war more volunteer forces are going to the fronts these days.

He also quoted some foreign psychologists who have visited Iran as saying that they had been much surprised when they saw Iranian people not affected by the war psychologically.

Deputy Prime Minister Condemns Terrorist Attacks

LD071512 Tehran IRNA in English 1501 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 7, IRNA — Deputy Prime Minister Ali Reza Moayeri [title as received] said here Sunday that Iran condemns and is strongly opposed to any act of terrorism against lives of innocent people, a clear reference to the take over of an American airliner at Karachi's airport as well as the raid on a synagogue in Istanbul.

The deputy prime minister made the remarks in his meeting with ambassador of the People's Republic of China Wang Benzuo.

The Chinese ambassador announced his country's willingness to further expand its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani Addresses Iraqi Mojahedin

LD080205 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 2030 GMT 7 Sep 86

[Announcer-read report]

[Excerpts] In a meeting Sunday with the Iraqi mojahedin who have taken part in Operation "Karbala'-2", Hashemi-Rafsanjani, the imam's representative to the Supreme Defense Council, said in a speech:

You are God's soldiers. You will no doubt have a deep effect on the trend of the revolution, the lives of the Iraqi people, and the Muslims in the region and other Islamic and Arab countries.

At this juncture, no doubt, the hearts of millions of Arab Muslims are with you, and they have set their hopes on your movement. For us, your understanding victory in Hajj 'Umran was exceptional. During the war, we have been used to victory; but, as your commanders reported, your action was outstanding and exceptional. [passage omitted]

If some people think that they can guarantee the country's future with political activities and training cadres, they are wrong. The cadres of true forces are trained on these same battle fronts.

He added: We are prepared to sacrifice for your country, which is not different from ours for they both belong to Islam. We are prepared to sacrifice for the Iraqi land and people, so that the Iraqi people would be freed, like the people of Iran. Of course, we prefer you to free Iraq, if possible, and for us to support you. We are prepared to assist you in freeing the people of Iraq, so that hand in hand with our Basiji forces and under one banner, your children would enter the arena to liberate the oppressed people of Palestine and oust Israel.

Referring to the point that other Arab Basiji brothers would join the Iraqi Mojahedin, he said: God willing, you will create the core of an Arab-Islamic Army. We see hopeful signs and foresee

that with your bravery, courage, and persistence, the liberation of Islamic and Arab countries will begin. This year's Moharram is a very good opportunity for you. As you have seen, we have invited the Iranian nation to enter the arena. With your efforts and theirs, God willing, we shall rid the region of the evil presence of the Ba'th party and free the Iraqi nation.

Montazeri Criticizes Saudi Control of Shrines

NC090653 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Mr Karrubi, the imam's representative and supervisor of Iranian pilgrims, the imam of Jamaran, supervisor of the Hajj, Religious Endowments, and Charitable Affairs Organization, and Mr Hoseyn Reza'i, official in charge of the Hajj organization, met with Grand Ayatollah Montazeri yesterday evening and submitted a detailed report on the Hajj and on services rendered.

During the session, Grand Ayatollah Montazeri thanked the praised Hajj officials for the services they provided this year. Turning to the pilgrims' victory in opening the Al-Baqi' tomb, he declared: Since religious shrines belong to all the world's Muslims, the Al-Baqi' tomb and other Islamic holy places in Mecca and Medina are also the property of some 1 billion Muslims, and are respected by all. Therefore, a minority sect completely isolated among Muslims cannot impose its divergent notions on others, force them to follow its lead in various matters, and prevent prayers being held at the holy Al-Baqi' tomb and other shrines of the Sunni sect and followers of Islam's prophet.

He pointed out: The Saudi Arabian Government, too, should respect the ideas and religious feelings of 1 billion Muslims. It should allow all Muslims unrestricted access to the Al-Baqi' tomb and other shrines so they may pay homage at any time. As a follow-up, he called on ulema and Muslims in Islamic countries to pay greater attention to this important issue at their meetings, and ask the Saudi Arabian Government to show some consideration for the ideas and religious sensitivities of Muslims and Islamic ulema.

Khamene'i Discusses 'Successes' at Harare

NC090901 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] President Seyyed 'Ali Khamene'i appeared iive on Channel One news of the Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran and gave his views on the eighth nonaligned summit.

Thanking Almighty God and the resistant people and heroes, especially the dear children on the battlefields, Mr Khamene'i said: All the results obtained from this very important summit stem from the dignity of the revolution, the greatness of Islam, the devotion of the people, and, especially, the great popularity and vast influence of the imam among the people and international organizations and in the hearts of leaders. Many believe that in comparison with other nonaligned summits, this one was extraordinary and exceptional because of the concepts, proposals, and new views propounded by the Islamic Republic, and also because of the fact that it was held in southern Africa, a land facing the problems caused by the Pretoria regime and apartheid. This was very clear to us because we were new members and, as many other participants acknowledged, our delegation was so active at all stages of the conference — namely, in the political and economic committees — that it constituted something new in the history of the Nonaligned Movement.

Mr Khamene'i added: This summit was a qualified success. The most visible shortcoming was the absence of guarantees that the summit's decisions would be implemented. In connection with this, we pointed out that we should be speaking of action. Our nations expect action and the correct thing for us to do is to come up with practical guarantees. In this regard, I submitted a 3-point plan on a topic of great importance to the summit — the problem of South Africa. I held talks with the chairman of the summit and a number of other leaders. They reacted positively. All of them said that this is an enforceable plan. Mr Mugabe told me that I was the first person to propose an enforceable plan; others had only talked and talked. Other African heads also gave consideration to this proposal and formulated a plan on its basis. Mr Khamene'i then said: One of the successes we scored during the summit was to push the movement into thinking about taking action.

Regarding his meetings with other heads of state who attended this summit, our president said: We had about 40 meetings with various delegations, 30 of which were very important. If we had wanted to hold these meetings under normal circumstances, we would have had to go to much trouble and do a lot of traveling. The president added: We explained our country's views on world issues and they were very interested in the fact that we attached importance to general world issues before thinking of bilateral relations. I always told them that the movement is the best framework for the Third World's struggle against world arrogance.

Another topic we discussed was the war. Many were unaware of the nature of this war. We explained that a revolution had been attacked. Many of them endorsed our decision to punish the aggressor and several of them clearly told me that we were right to do so. Several people told me that they did not know that we had been the victims of aggression and injustice and that we and our revolution had been attacked. Fortunately, it was at this time that we received news about the victories of our dear combatants on the fronts. This had a great impact in showing the greatness of our revolution and our people.

We scored some other big successes on the issue of the war as well. One was that for the first time we put the question of who fomented the war and the aggression in the minds of the nonaligned. This topic was brought up in several important speeches by heads of state and was mentioned in the resolution as well.

The other victory was that some time ago Iraq and its supporters had prepared a plan that was 100 percent to the detriment of the Islamic Republic of Iran and to the benefit of Iraq. This plan was completely rejected and Iraq's representative walked out of the political committee meeting in a rage.

Aqazadeh Cited on Oil Issues on Return from PRC

Tehran IRNA in English 1820 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 30, IRNA — The People's Republic of China will sharply cut down on its oil output soon in support of OPEC's recent decisions taken at its Geneva meeting, said Iranian Oil Minister Gholam Reza Aqazadeh upon his return from his three-day visit to Beijing, here Saturday.

Speaking at a press conference, the oil minister said that the Beijing government would shortly announce how many barrels of oil it would cut from its output.

Earlier this month, the Soviet Union agreed to cut its oil output by 100,000 bpd during a visit by the Iranian oil minister to Moscow.

According to official sources the People's Republic of China may reduce its oil output of 500,000 to 600,000 bpd by 40,000 to 50,000 bpd.

The Iranian oil minister in a stop-over in Dubai on his way back to Tehran from Beijing, China, this morning was assured by officials of the United Arab Emirates (UAE) that the UAE would fully observe it OPEC-assigned quota for September and October.

On recent agreement of some officials of the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council (PGCC) for a price of 17 to 19 dollars per barrel, Aqazadeh termed the statements as having a "negative impact" on the market.

"Now that the time is approaching for OPEC to boost oil prices to over 20 dollars a barrel, these countries should not make statements which might prevent oil prices rise."

The minister also described Norway's recent decision to decrease its oil output in coordination with OPEC as a "wise decision" and said that the move was a sign of prudence of Norwegian officials.

Oil minister Aqazadeh furthermore said that he was optimistic that OPEC-members would observe quotas for September and October.

The minister also lauded some non-OPEC countries such as the Soviet Union, China, Malaysia, Mexico, Egypt, Oman, Angola, and Brunei for their cooperation with OPEC in improving the oil market situation.

He also announced that he would visit some countries in the Persian Gulf, Africa, and Latin America in near future.

Speculation on Conflict in Leadership Denied

LD061759 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1646 GMT 6 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept 6 (TANJUG) — Speculations about a conflict between Iranian leader Imam Khomeyni and the 12-members Council for the protection of the Constitution have been officially denied, the Iranian daily *Jomhuri-e Eslami* writes today.

During a mass prayer in the Shi'ite holy city of Qom, one of the Imam's chosen in the council, Ayatollah Jannati, called the speculations about a row "transparent lies." He described the council's latest meeting with Khomeyni as "sincere" and said that the imam gave his instructions after a talk with the members of the council.

Denying speculations about a conflict, Ayatollah Jannati said that all the six members chosen by Khomeyni are his old acquaintances. The remaining six are elected by the Majlis (assembly), and all together they constitute a powerful body without the agreement of which no decision or law of the Iranian Parliament can come into force.

World Bank Official Arrives for Visit

NC011008 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The executive director of one of the World Bank groups arrived in Tehran last night. In his interview with our correspondent, he said he was happy to visit the Islamic Republic of Iran. He stated that the purpose of his visit was to hold talks with Iranian officials regarding the next World Bank session and the IMF. He also intends to exchange ideas based on experience, and to acquaint himself with Iran's economic and banking activities.

Our country's deputy minister for finance and economic affairs said this about the World Bank official's visit to Iran: Due to the fact that the annual World Bank session is being held in the United States, Iran will participate at a lower level than before. This was the reason for inviting the director-general of Iran's World Bank group so that he may visit Iran and familiarize himself with our ideas and policy. Familiarity with Iran's viewpoint and wishes can, in the future World Bank sessions, lead to an exchange of ideas on elections to the executive committee of the World Bank and on economic problems, such as the undeveloped and developing countries' debts.

Departs 5 September

LD060200 Tehran IRNA in English 1825 GMT 5 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 5, IRNA — Visiting member of the Board of Directors of the World Bank and executive director of Iran's group Mourad Benachenhou left here Friday after his four day-official visit and talks with Iranian financial and economic officials. The World Bank official arrived here late Sunday at the invitation of Iranian Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs Mohammad Javad Iravani.

Benachenhou will convey views of Iranian economic and financial officials to the joint meetings of the World Bank and International Monetary Fund scheduled to be held in Washington in October.

Brazilian Agriculture Minister Arrives for Talks

NC300639 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0330 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Mr Iris Rezende Machado, Brazilian minister of agriculture, arrived last evening in Tehran on a visit of a few days, and was welcomed at Mehrabad airport by our country's industries minister, Mr Shafe'i. He told our correspondent on arrival: My visit is in recognition of our cooperation, and it will give me the chance to attend the Tehran International Trade Fair. It also seeks to expand cooperation with Iran. The Brazilian agriculture minister then referred to the protocol that Iran and Brazil signed in 1985, and said: My visit is also intended to review the progress and expansion of economic, commerical, and industrial ties within the basic framework of this protocol. In conclusion, he expressed the hope that cultural, scientific, and technical cooperation would also grow in future.

Meets Deputy Foreign Minister

LD301313 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Rezende Machado, the minister of agriculture of Brazil, who is on a visit to Tehran, this morning met with Deputy Foreign Minister Besharati and discussed bilateral relations and international issues. The Brazilian agriculture minister, expressing delight at his visit to Iran, announced that the Brazilian Government wants to expand its relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

Mr Besharati, while greeting and welcoming the agriculture minister of Brazil and the delegation accompanying him, stressed that the Islamic Republic of Iran wants to expand politico-economic relations as well as relations in the technology field with the Brazilian Government.

Discusses Industrial Cooperation

LD301534 Tehran IRNA in English 1503 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 30, IRNA — Visiting Brazilian Agriculture Minister Iris Rezende Machado met and conferred with Industries Minister Gholam Reza Shafe'i on industrial cooperation between the two countries, here Saturday.

The Brazilian agriculture minister, here at the head of a delegation to participate in Tehran's 12th international fair, described Iran-Brazil relations as "fruitful".

Rezende also said that during his stay here he had grown, to know many laudable realities about the Islamic Revolution of Iran. He also announced his country's readiness to import oil and gas from Iran and export foodstuff to this country.

In response, Shafe'i said that Brazil can export pulp and some types of metals to Iran and called for close cooperation with it in construction of cement factories as well as technical knowledge transferral.

Meets With Commerce Minister

LD301751 Tehran IRNA in English 1730 GMT 30 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 30, IRNA — Visiting Brazilian Agriculture Minister Iris Rezende Machado met and conferred with Commerce Minister Hasan Abedi-Ja'fari on Iran-Brazil economic and commercial relations, here Saturday.

At the meeting, Rezende announced his country's readiness to cooperate with Iran in commercial and economic fields as well as technical knowledge transferral.

In response, the Iranian commerce minister told Rezende that Iran is prepared to expand its commercial, agricultural, and industrial cooperation with Brazil.

The two also stressed on the need for Third World countries to expand their cooperation with one another.

Meanwhile, in a separate meeting with Iran's acting foreign Minister 'Ali Mohammad Besharati later Saturday, Rezende discussed ways to further expand mutual relations as well as international issues with him.

At the meeting, Rezende told Besharati that he was greatly impressed by the stability of the Islamic Republic of Iran and termed it a "sign of Iran's power".

In response, the acting foreign minister announced Iran's interest expand its political and economic relations as well as industrial cooperation with Brazil.

The Brazilian minister is heading an economic delegation which arrived here Friday night for participation in Tehran's 12th international fair.

Meets With Agriculture Minister

LD311337 Tehran IRNA in English 1142 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug 30, IRNA — The visiting Brazilian minister of agriculture, Iris Rezende Machado, met with the Iranian minister of agriculture, 'Abbas 'Ali Zali, here Sunday.

Zali said that Iran and Brazil have been enjoying good relations and added that after the victory of the 1979 Islamic Revolution the relations have been expanded.

The Brazilian minister who arrived here Friday afternoon heading a delegation, said that there were ample opportunities for both countries to cooperate in agricultural and industrial fields.

The Brazilian delegation accompanied by Zali, inspected an agricultural institute in Karaj, near Tehran.

Participates in National Day Ceremony

LD312103 Tehran IRNA in English 1745 GMT 31 Aug 86

[Text] Tehran, Aug. 31, IRNA — Brazilian Agriculture Minister Iris Rezende Machado and Iranian Minister of Industries

Gholam Reza Shafe'i participated in a ceremony marking Brazil's national day at Tehran's 12th international fair Sunday.

Speaking at the event, Rezende said that continued participation of his country in Tehran's fairs over the past few years indicated that Brazil attaches great importance to mutual relations with the Islamic Republic of Iran.

The Brazilian minister said that the letter of understanding signed between the two countries in early February 1985 places much emphasis on Iran-Brazil cooperation in agricultural field.

Rezende also described the signing of barter agreements between his country and Iran's oil ministry as a "positive measure" which he said would further promote bilateral economic relations.

In response, the Iranian industries minister said that the exchange of visits by Iranian and Brazilian delegations to each other's country was a sign that Iran and Brazil are willing to expand their relations.

Brazil is one of Iran's oil purchasers which has recently had noticeable cooperation with the Islamic Republic in the field of oil and has signed a contract in this regard, he said.

Shafe'i expressed hope that Iran's non-oil exports to Brazil would serve to further promote Irano-Brazilian economic relations.

Departs 1 September

NC011628 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 1 Sep 86

[Text] The Brazilian agriculture minister concluded his visit to Iran and left Tehran this morning. Mr Shafe'i, the industries minister, explained the results of the Brazilian agriculture minister's visit in an interview with our correspondent:

[Begin recording] Mr Shafe'i, what agreement was reached in your talks with the Brazilian agriculture minister?

[Shafe'i] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The Brazilian minister was not here mainly for discussions but was more intent on attending the Islamic Republic's exhibition and participating in the Tehran International Trade Fair. He also became better acquainted with details of our national potential. He came as a representative of his president and intended to use his visit to expand ties. In our talks during the visit to the exhibtion, I, along with some other brother ministers, as well as the deputy foreign minister, agreed on the establishment of a joint commission of the two countries which can help in consolidating the basis for bilateral relations.

In view of the fact that Brazil is one of the larger and more dynamic Third World countries —with an area of 8.5 million km and a population of 125 million — and which in the past few years has developed its industries despite a massive debt burden imposed on it by western banks, one may conclude that Brazil currently has immense potential in agriculture and industry. In addition to Brazil's agricultural and industrial potential, its Third World status, desire to forge trade and industrial relations, lack of ties with oppressive nations, and overall wholesome relations have attracted our attention. The Brazilian people and the nature of the ties they want to establish also interests us.

During his visit, the Brazilian minister was pleasantly surprised and respected ur people's joyful attitude and their high morale which he witnessed right from the start. He said: I was amazed at the contrast in what I have seen so far and what I had heard from the international media until now. He said: I expected living conditions to be similar to India but (?I think) this is different. I am really surprised to see happy faces on the people in a country which is only 7-8 years past a revolution and which has been at war for the past 6 years. We were really astonished to see this and we congratulate your people on their morale and we have immense respect for it.

At the Tehran fair he also visited the pavilions of the Iranian Industries Ministry, among others, and he was impressed by the dazzling industrial progress of Iran which exceeded his expectations. He visited a cinematography institute as well as an agricultural institute, which was a source of amazement for him. [end recording]

Commentary on Problems at Nonaligned Summit

NC081137 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Commentary by the Central News Unit's research group]

[Text] The Eighth Nonaligned Summit ended in Zimbabwe and, as expected, the racist South African regime was condemned to a greater degree than ever before. Among the international, or multinational, organizations, the Nonaligned Movement reserves for itself the honor of taking the strongest positions and of having come up with the most extensive sanctions against South Africa.

It has been 25 [as heard] years now since the first cell of this movement was organized at the 1955 Bandung Conference. It had only 25 members at its first summit; it now has 101 governments and 2 observer organizations — a total of 103 members. It consists of 11 countries from the Middle East, plus the PLO, 3 countries from Europe, 19 from Asia, 18 from Latin America, and 50 from the African Continent, in addition to the South-West African People's Organization for the liberation of Namibia. It is interesting to note that the total population of these countries is more than 2 billion and the movement is the largest world forum after the United Nations.

So far, the Nonaligned Movement has held summits in Yugoslavia, Egypt, Zambia, Algeria, Sri Lanka, Cuba, India, and Zimbabwe. During this period it has broached important topics such as the efforts to preserve world peace and security and defend the interests of Africa and Asia. It has condemned Western neocolonialism and Israel's occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It has discussed the establishment of a new international economic system and sought greater influence at the United Nations. It has also censured Camp David and the occupation of Afghanistan and Kampuchea, and raised issues such as North-South talks, assistance to the Third World, and disarmament. It

has condemned racism in South Africa and U.S.-Israeli cooperation. However, the documents approved by the conferences have not been put into effect and this has always been a major weakness of the movement. Moreover, governments that blatantly and officially support the West and the East joined the movement and drew it away from its main objective.

For example, during the 1979 summit in Havana chaired by Fidel Castro, there was an obvious divergence, with Tito's impartial precepts on one side, and Castro's bias for the East on the other. Although at the next summit in India in 1983 Indira Gandhi tried to preserve the movement's impartiality, nonetheless the occupation of Afghanistan was portrayed as a topic of minor importance and the members called for the withdrawal of foreign troops without naming the Soviet Union.

Even though the Nonaligned Movement has managed to be considerably firm concerning U.S. policies around the globe, nevertheless it should be noted that 25 members officially support the United States, exceeding the pro-East faction, which consists of 12 governments. Some of these governments, such as Egypt, Jordan, Oman, and Saudi Arabia, are among the fervent instruments of U.S. policy in the Middle East. For example, during the Zimbabwe summit, the governments of Iran, Syria, and Libya called for the inclusion of a clause in the final communique condemning the United States as the mentor of international terrorism. However, this was dropped from the communique as a result of strong opposition from Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Oman, Argentina, and Singapore. Nevertheless, the majority of the member governments headed by the Islamic Republic of Iran want the fundamental tenets of nonalignment to be respected. Although during the current conference factions of the East and West did not cease in their efforts to preserve their interests, the final communique itself showed that to a certain extent the Nonaligned Movement has been able to remain faithful to its principles.

The most important topic at the recent conference was apartheid in South Africa. The Nonaligned Movement issued a special communique on this in addition to its final declaration calling for the severest sanctions against the Pretoria regime. A halt to imports and exports to that country, the abrogation of all economic and cultural agreements, and the implementation of comprehensive sanctions are among its points. However, some of its provisions deserve closer consideration. The first is that no timetable for these sanctions has been fixed and this postpones the realization of the goals set out in the communique. Moreover, the governments of the six Frontline States, which were the standard-bearers of opposition against South Africa during the recent conference, are still engaged in trade with South Africa because of their special geographical situation. More specifically, about a month before the summit, the Zimbabwean Government renewed its commerical agreement with South Africa. In other words, the Frontline States believe that if they are the only ones to apply the sanctions, these will not be effective and the Frontline States will be the ones to suffer most. Therefore, these governments want Western participation and support in the sanctions. The Nonaligned Movement, in a bid to overcome this problem, approved — in addition to its decision to send a delegation of foreign ministers to Great Britain, the United States, Japan, and the FRG — a special fund known as the Special Coordination Fund to be used to mitigate possible losses suffered by the Frontline States once the sanctions take effect.

Nevertheless, one cannot forget a positive factor: That the nonaligned governments will participate in the UN General Assembly next month and submit a strongly-worded communique against South Africa. This could increase preasure on Western governments so that they too will resort to more comprehensive sanctions against South Africa.

Among the other positive points in the final communique of the Eighth Nonaligned Summit is the condemnation of the U.S. raid on Libya, which was described as official terrorism. Also noteworthy is the condemnation of the strategic pact between the United States and Israel, and the deep-rooted cooperation between Israel and South Africa.

Generally speaking, a quick glance proves that the abhorred policies of the United States have always met with the opposition of the majority of Third World countries and members of the Nonaligned Movement. However, loyalty to these positions and following through on them are important. Oral condemnation can be effective in influencing world opinion, but it cannot have great impact on the expansionist policies of the superpowers. Iraq's war against Iran and the U.S. raid on Libya have always been among the issues that have been met with lack of action on the part of the movement. To remain silent on Iraq's aggression and to ignore this regime's inhuman crimes in the imposed war, such as the use of chemical weapons, harm the Nonaligned Movement's credibility. Two things can free the movement from this situation. One is for the movement to heed demands and the other is for it to truly and genuinely distance itself from the policies of the West and the East within a framework of favoring the south in its economic difficulties.

These are the problems that create doubts among some countries which ask themselves whether it is beneficial to continue membership or not. Should one, like Libya, quit the movement because of lack of determined action, or, like Zimbabwe, call for reforms but continue to be a member? These doubts, along with some members' inclination toward the East or West, were the reasons why no venue was decided on for the ninth summit. Geographically speaking, the next summit should be held in Latin America and only Nicaragua, supported by Cuba, has asked to host it. Fear that it would be drawn to the East resulted in the summit's failure to make a decision on this. One will have to wait until 1988 when the foreign ministers are to meet in Cyprus for this matter to be settled. Until then — that is, 2 more years — many efforts will be made to determine the next host. However, it should be noted that the Nonaligned Movement can achieve victory only if it remains loyal to the principle of nonalignment and steadfastly supports its resolutions.

Further Reports on Combat Operations in War With Iraq

Communique 2,588

LD081635 Tehran IRNA in English 1605 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Text] Tehran, Sept. 8 IRNA — Iraqi forces suffered substantial casualties and losses throughout the fronts in artillery duels with

Muslim forces of Iran on Sunday, said a military communique here Monday.

Joint Staff Communique Number 2,588 said that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and several enemy mortar launchers, one watch-tower, and five vehicles destroyed in the southern fronts Sunday, hit by Iranian artillery fire.

In Marivan and Panjwin, northwestern fronts, Iranian Muslim combatants reconnoitered and heavily shelled Iraqi positions Sunday inflicting heavy casualties and losses on enemy troops, said the communique.

In Sardasht, the communique said, Iranian forces checked movements of Iraqi vehicles as well as reconnaissance flights of enemy helicopters and set ablaze parts of Iraqi positions Sunday.

A large number of Iraqi forces were killed or wounded and several enemy observation posts and gun emplacements destroyed in Ilam and Bakhtaran border fronts as a result of artillery fire exchanges on Sunday, the communique said.

Elsewhere, the communique said that a convoy of Iraqi patrols attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Hoseyniyeh, southern fronts, Sunday, sustained heavy casualties and losses and was forced to flee under heavy artillery fire.

According to the communique, Iranian artillery fire of a group of Iraqi tanks operating in Yebis operational theater, southern fronts, Sunday, destroyed some of them and silenced their fire.

Reconnaissance flights of Iraqi warplanes and helicopters were checked in the southern fronts, on Sunday, the military communique said.

On the Western fronts, the communique said, exchange of artillery fire raged more heavily in Qasr-e Shirin Sunday when all enemy engineering operations were disrupted.

IRGC Convoys Move to Front

LD081336 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 8 Sep 86

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] Four brigades from combat and specialized forces from Islamic Revolution Guards Corps bases in Esfahan region departed from Imam Square for the war fronts of right against wrong this morning. These brigades were the first Moharram convoy and the eighth Labbayk Ya Imam. [we respond to you, O Imam] convoy.

On 9 September the 10th Karbala' wayfarers convoy from Bovir Ahmad va Kohkiluyeh Province, bearing the name of the Convoy of the Vanguards of Ashura, left for the war fronts of light against darkness to determine the end of the war. [passage omitted]

Iraqi Planes Bomb Azarbayjan

LD090954 Tehran IRNA in English 0927 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Urumiyeh, W. Azarbayjan Prov., Sept. 9, IRNA — Fifteen civilians were martyred and several others wounded when Iraqi aircraft bombarded Rabt [name as received] township, in Sardasht, West Azarbayjan Province, at 0825 hours local time (0455 hours GMT), Tuesday.

Nine of the martyrs were passengers of a mini bus which was targeted by Iraqi planes.

In another development, Iraqi warplanes bombed an industrial unit and its adjacent housing complex for workers in Tabriz, East Azarbayjan Province, Tuesday morning.

One civilian was martyred and a number of others were injured while the bombardment inflicted damage as well.

Iraqis Said Using Chemical Weapons

LD091006 Tehran IRNA in English 0955 GMT 9 Sep 86

[Text] Bakhtaran, Sept. 9, IRNA — Iraqi troops attacked Bamo and Sheikh Salah [spelling of names as received] regions, in West Iran, with chemical bombs Monday afternoon. The area is still under Iraqi chemical bombardment.

So far 125 Muslim combatants have been hospitalised and the number of injured is expected to rise.

Preliminary investigations indicate that the bombs contained mustard and nerve gases.

Last Thursday, simultaneously with the non-aligned summit conference in Harare, the Iraqi regime once again breached international laws and deployed chemical weapons in Hajj 'Umran operational theatre. One Muslim combatant was martyred and seven others wounded during the attack.